

beetles attacking furniture, and of the methods of prevention and control. The beetles are, *Anobium punctatum* (the egg, larva, imago, and sections of wood showing the holes made by the larva, are shown, either on the plate or in text-figures), *Ptilinus pectinicornis*, *Xestobium rufovillosum* (the larva of which has done so much damage to the roof of Westminster Hall), *Lyctus brunneus*, and *Lyctus linearis*, the chief culprit being *Anobium punctatum*. The methods of dealing with their attacks are grouped under three headings:—(1) Treatment by heat, (2) Fumigation with a gas or vapour, (3) Treatment by the application of a liquid.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

April 21st, 1920.—Mr. R. D. Oldham, F.R.S.,
President, in the Chair.

The following communication was read:—

‘The Cambrian Horizons of Comley (Shropshire), and their Brachiopoda, Pteropoda, Gasteropoda, etc.’ By Edgar Sterling Cobbold, F.G.S.

As the study of the Comley Cambrian fossils proceeded, it became apparent that the several faunas (sketched out in 1911 on the evidence of the trilobites¹) and their order of appearance may prove to be of more than local interest. The Author consequently proposes names for the horizons, based on their fossil contents, to replace those used in his previous publications, which were often clumsy and only of local origin, though necessary until the fossils were better known.

Table I of the paper gives the names now proposed, together with those previously used, notes on the principal lithological characters of the beds, and such correlations as are at present possible. The Comley Sandstone Series includes beds of Lower Cambrian and Middle Cambrian age up to an equivalent of the *Paradoxides-forchammeri* Zone, and is overlain by a group of shales belonging to the Upper Cambrian.

The horizons now recognized and their possible correlations are as follows:—

Names proposed.	Index Letter.	Correlation Notes.
UPPER CAMBRIAN.		
<i>Orusia</i> Shale.	Ca.	<i>O. lenticularis</i> Beds, Scandinavia and North Wales.
MIDDLE CAMBRIAN.		
<i>Billingsella</i> Beds.	Bc.	<i>P. forchammeri</i> Zone, Scandinavia.
<i>Paradoxides-davidis</i> Flags.	Bb. 5.	<i>P. davidis</i> Beds, Scandinavia, North and South Wales in part. Upper <i>davidis</i> fauna, Nuneaton.

¹ See E. S. Cobbold, Q. J. G. S. vol. lxxvii, pp. 282 et seqq.

Names proposed.	Index Letter.	Correlation Notes.	
<i>P. rugulosus</i> Sandstone.	Bb. 4.	Lower <i>dauidis</i> fauna, Nuneaton.	
Unexplored interval of no exposure.	Bb. 3.	(?) <i>Hartshillia</i> fauna, Nuneaton.	
Shaly division.	Bb. 2.	{ <i>P. hicksi</i> Zone, Scandinavia.	
<i>P. intermedius</i> Grit.	Bb. 1.		{ <i>P. hicksi</i> fauna, Nuneaton.
<i>Dorypyge-lakei</i> Flags.	Ba. 3.	{ <i>P. aelandicus</i> Zone, Scandinavia.	
A shaly group.	Ba. 2.		{ Purley Shale, in part, Nuneaton.
<i>P. groomi</i> Grits.	Ba. 1.		
LOWER CAMBRIAN.			
<i>Lapworthella</i> Limestone.	Ad.		
<i>Protolenus</i> Limestone.	Ac. 5.	{ Purley Shale, in part, Nuneaton.	
<i>Strenuella</i> Limestone	Ac. 4.		{ <i>Protolenus</i> Zone, New Brunswick.
<i>Microdiscus-bellimarginatus</i> Limestone.	Ac. 3.	{ North Attleborough Beds, Massa- chusetts.	
<i>Olenellus</i> Limestone of Lapworth.	Ac. 2.		{ <i>Callavia</i> Beds of Manuel's Brook (Newfoundland).
<i>Callavia</i> Sandstone.	Ac. 1.	{ Camp Hill Quartzite, Nuneaton (After Lapworth).	
A sandstone division.	Ab. 4.	{ Tuttle Hill Quartzite, Nuneaton (after Lapworth).	
<i>Holmia</i> Sandstone.	Ab. 3.		
A sandstone division.	Ab. 2.	{ Hollybush Sandstone, Malvern.	
<i>Obolella-groomi</i> Beds.	Ab. 1.		
Wrekin Quartzite.	Aa.	{ Malvern Quartzite. Park Hill Quartzite, Nuneaton (after Lapworth).	

After describing the brachiopoda, pteropoda, gasteropoda, and a few ostracoda; the Author supplies lists of all the fossils known to him, with the various horizons in ascending sequence, thus giving their order of appearance in the Comley area.

The first fauna to appear is one comparable with that of the Hollybush Sandstone of Malvern.

A second fauna in Horizon Ab 3 seems indicated by a species referred provisionally to *Holmia*. A third fauna, divisible into five sub-faunas, occurs in Horizons Ac 1 to Ac 5: that is, in beds associated with the *Olenellus* Limestone of Comley Quarry. The brachiopoda; etc. accentuate the divergences of the sub-faunas and include 19 hitherto undescribed species—6 of brachiopoda, 8 of pteropoda, and 5 of gasteropoda.

A fourth fauna appears in Horizon Ad. This horizon, a part of the well-known Black Limestone of Comley, marks the dividing-line between the Lower and the Middle Cambrian, and occurs again in the Wrekin district.

An unconformity cuts out any further sequence, and brings in the *Paradoxides* Beds, in which a new species of *Acrothyra* occurs.

The succeeding five faunas are indicated in the correlations given above, the evidence for the correlation of some 4 feet of beds at the top of the sandstone series of Comley with the *Paradoxides-forchammeri* Zone being supplied by seven or eight species of brachiopoda.